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DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1865.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The following summary is from Northern pa... of the 16th:

...ATION CONVENTION IN TENNESSEE—PARSON BROWNLOW NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—HIS SPEECH.

A dispatch from Nashville, dated the 13th, says:

The Tennessee State Convention have unanimously passed a resolution declaring slavery forever abolished, and prohibiting it throughout the State.

The Convention also passed a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from recognizing property in man, and forbidding it from requiring compensation to be made to the owners of slaves.

A resolution was also adopted abrogating the declaration of State independence and the military league made with the Confederate States in 1861; also abrogating all the laws and ordinances passed in pursuance thereof.

All the officers appointed by the acting Governor since his accession to office were confirmed.

The propositions of the Convention are to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 22d of February, and on the 4th of March an election is to be held for Governor and members of the Legislature.

Nearly three hundred delegates participated in the proceedings of the Convention, and the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed.

Parson Brownlow is the unanimous choice of the Convention for Governor.

Another, dated the 14th, announces the nomination of the parson:

The Tennessee Union State Convention, in its session to-day, nominated Parson W. G. Brownlow for Governor by acclamation.

A delegate asked if he would accept, whereupon he responded in the following language:

GENTLEMEN: I settle the controversy by assuring you that I will accept. [Applause.] I cannot be expected to do anything more, and I ought to do no less than tender to you, as a Convention, my sincere and unfeigned thanks for the honor and distinction you have conferred upon me. I will not speak to you at length now, gentlemen; but what I lack in speaking, if the people should ratify the nomination made by you, I will try to make up in deeds and acts; and, God being my help, if you will send up a Legislature to re-organize the militia and pass other necessary business, I will put an end to this infernal system of guerilla fighting in the State—in East, Middle and West Tennessee—if we have to shoot every man concerned in such business. [Loud and long continued applause, amid which the Parson retired.]

The Convention are nominating members of the Legislature to-night.

DEATH OF EDWARD EVERETT.

Edward Everett died of apoplexy at his residence, in Boston, on Sunday morning. A telegram from there says:

His age was seventy years and about ten months. Mr. Everett addressed his fellow-citizens at Faneuil Hall, on Monday last, in aid of sending provisions to Savannah, and, during the afternoon of that day, was present in court, in reference to a claim for damages against the city of Charlestown for overflowing a portion of his estate in Medford by constructing a dam on Mystic river. On Tuesday he became effected with a severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed it serious. Saturday evening he appeared about as well as usual, and retired to bed, declining to trouble any one to remain with him. About 3 o'clock this morning his housekeeper entered his room and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room, and found him lying on the floor, breathing heavily. A physician was promptly summoned, but before his arrival Mr. Everett died.

The event was announced in nearly all the churches at the commencement of morning service, and created a profound feeling of sadness. Shortly after noon the church bells of the city and suburbs were tolled. Mr. Everett's funeral will take place at noon on Thursday next, in the First Church, Rev. Rufus Ellis pastor. It is presumed the State and city authorities will take part in the obsequies of this great and good citizen.

SAVANNAH—THE CITY TO BE GARRISONED.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has a letter from Savannah, dated the 6th inst., in which we find the following:

The army is still at rest and recuperating for the final raid. The country in this vicinity having been pretty thoroughly foraged out by Wheeler's cavalry before Sherman's army arrived, our dependence is chiefly on transportation from the North, and for some reason, I know not what, but little provision has yet arrived.

As for the city, it is in a perfect *furore* of business. About every other house has been converted into a store-room, and the citizens—those who could show a clean record—have nearly all turned merchants. Besides, there is an influx of the genus Yankee that must be somewhat alarming to the plodding denizens. The wharf begins to present an appearance which would be no discredit to any city in the North. In a word, Savannah is wheeling right into the old Union track, and, if I mistake not very much the feeling of her citizens, all the eloquence in rebeldom could not persuade her to turn out again even if our troops were not here.

The indigent contrabands, and their name is legion, are being shipped North as fast as possible, "where white wheat bread and a dollar a day are coming." When the army which is at present sojourning here moves out into the wilderness again, this city will, of course, be garrisoned, and it will be necessary to remove, so far as possible, all encumbrances. Disaffected citizens, whose hearts still long for the muddy water krocks of the Confederacy, wherever that is, are bowed out of our lines without the least hesitation.

Every house in the city is occupied, and rents are fully as high as in Philadelphia or New York. This may seem strange, but it is, nevertheless, painfully true for those who are compelled to pay present prices. Table provision is yet very scarce. Luxuries are few and only to be had at outrageous prices. Our city lamps still hold out to burn, but unless some enterprising Yankee manages to get a large supply of coal shipped down here very soon we will be left in the dark. Firewood sells readily at ten dollars per cord, and is hard so get at that. The army is slaying the timber, as well as other things, in the vicinity of the city. Even the railroad ties on the Georgia Central, for many miles out, are vanishing before this military necessity.

As yet, speculations about the probable movement of the army are of little account. Suffice it that when all things are ready a movement will be made which will excite the interest of the country, no less than did that which has just closed in the capture of Savannah.

THE CASE OF EX-GOVERNOR FOOTE—HIS ARREST—THE QUESTION OF "RETALIATION."

The Yankee papers have a great deal in them about the arrest of Senator Foote. The Washington correspondents send off a great many glowing accounts of Mr. Foote's "escape" from rebeldom. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs the following:

Mrs ex-Senator Foote is still at Willard's, and has been called upon by many of her old friends.

From her account, it appears that, a few days before Christmast, Mrs. Foote procured a passport to bring her through the rebel lines, that she might come to Washington, and proceed thence to Nashville, to look after her husband's property.

Under the pretence of visiting some of her friends in King George county, Mr. Foote accompanied her. They went to Hanover, about twenty miles north of Richmond, on the cars, and there procured a carriage and driver. They met with no difficulty until they had reached the Rappahannock river, near Fredericksburg, where there being no bridge on which they could cross, they went down the river several miles; but the rebels in charge of the ferry refused to pass them over, notwithstanding Mrs. Foote's passport, they assigning as a reason that the river was so swollen as to make it unsafe.

After waiting in the vicinity for two days they drove back to Milford, where, at a relative of his (Foote's), they remained several days more. Here information reached them that there was a rebel force out in pursuit of them. They fearing to remain longer quiet, Mr. Foote concluded to take the chances of passing Rappahannock and get out again. Taking a circuitous route, they crossed the river in safety, and on January 7th they arrived at Dumfries.

No rebel force was believed to be north of there; and they considered the danger over, and Mrs. Foote destroyed her papers, fearing to fall into the hands of some of our soldiers.

On Sunday they drove to Mr. Hammel's, near the Occoquan, where they hoped to be able to get across the Potomac, upon the Maryland shore. Arrangements had been effected, and, under the pilotage of some slaves, they were to cross the river on Tuesday, but two rebel cavalrymen rode up to the house and arrested both.

It appears their movement had been reported to Richmond by the rebel ferryman; and on Sunday last Jeff. Davis telegraphed to the provost-marshal at Fredericksburg to overtake them and bring both back to Richmond. Finding it impossible to get Mrs. Foote back that night, she was paroled to remain there until sent for, and they set out with Foote for Richmond on Wednesday morning. They went towards Fredericksburg, from thence he would be sent by rail to Richmond, probably reaching there last Thursday or Thursday night.

Information reached Colonel Welles at Alexandria, that Mrs. Foote was at Occoquan, and he sent a cavalry force to bring her in. She arrived in Alexandria on Friday morning, and Secretary Seward, hearing of her arrival there, drove down, brought her up to Willard's and ordered that she should be well cared for. It is understood that Mr. Seward expressed the opinion that Mr. Foote was in our lines when taken by the rebels; that he had renounced his faith in their cause, and was consequently under our protection, and his safety will be looked after by us as much as though he were at present a member of our Senate.

Mr. Foote has resigned his seat in the rebel House of Representatives, assigning as reasons, "the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*," "the passage of acts in secret session against the interest of the people;" "that the Senate and the majority of the House are in the interest of Jeff. Davis, and have passed such laws as tend to extinguish the liberties of the people and disastrously affect their interest."

Instead of starvation, Davis and his friends live as well as they ever did in Richmond, the rebel Treasury footing the bills.

Mrs. Foote is a middle-aged lady, not over forty-five, and in excellent health. She is accompanied by her youngest son, of three years, the rest of her family being in Nashville.

Mr. Foote is thoroughly disgusted with the Confederacy which, instead of being an independent government, as he set out to attain, it has come to be a question of dictatorship for Davis, who is centralizing the entire power of the Confederacy in himself. In league with him are all but Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury. He is boldly pushing for a dictatorship, and he is determined to carry on the war to suit himself. He will never make any peace, but will continue to grow more barbarous as he grows more desperate by the apparent hopelessness of success, and if he fails, is determined to involve the whole country, if possible, in one common ruin.

Mrs. Foote does not think the Blair mission, if intended for peace, will avail anything. Many of the people of the South are weary of their burdens and losses, and would willingly quit and make peace if they could be guaranteed an amnesty and secured their property and slaves.

It is intended, by Davis, to arm and equip two hundred thousand slaves for the next summer campaign.

Had Mr. Foote reached here, it was his intention to try and mediate for his oppressed people, independent of the rebel chief, and failing to make peace, to travel in some foreign clime, and end his days in a calm review of his past life.

The New York *Times* rather opposes the idea of protecting Mr. Foote. It says:

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington ascribes to the President the threat that, if the rebel authorities "harm" their fugitive member of Congress, H. S. Foote, he will retaliate upon "five of the most distinguished rebel prisoners in our hands." This strikes us as simply absurd. What have we to do with Foote any more than with any other adherent of the rebel government? True, he has become disgusted with secession, and trying to secure his personal safety by escaping within our lines. But that gives him no more claim upon us than any other deserter has, and we certainly do not threaten "retaliation" for punishments the rebels inflict upon their soldiers for attempted desertion. It is unfortunate for Mr. Foote that he can get away; but he could easily have avided that difficulty by never joining the rebels. Having done so, he must stand the consequences. Neither the President nor anybody else in authority, we venture to say, has ever made the remark ascribed to him. If Mr. Foote succeeds in reaching Washington, he will probably find himself under arrest, as one of the active and responsible leaders in the rebel cause, though he may doubtless count safely on the Executive clemency. But until he does come, he has certainly no claim to the protection or aid of the government.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H E HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-SESSION 1864.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Necklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W H March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hance.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H B Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Cotterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—C C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E A Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cahoo.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Watauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal.
J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11-tFeb1 Raliegh, N C

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coming on acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 30 RALEIGH, N. C.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

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The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	50 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square. Two additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and Benevolent Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
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	31						

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in out charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all morticed and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE;

Together with
16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call ng on or addressing
Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO., General Auction and Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES:

Chas Dewey, Cashier, and W H Jones, Cashier, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J H Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury
T W Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte,
N McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville
Branch, Norton & Co., Richmond, Va
Jas E Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va,
Jan 12-d&w tf

Rare Chance At Valuable Property.

ON TUESDAY THE 24TH INST., I SHALL SELL, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o clock M. on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.
Jan 11-d&wtd R. HOOKER.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&w6t

$2,000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it, which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Jan. 18-dtf Agent So. Express Company.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

In view of the increased and still increasing prices of everything connected with the publication business, we find ourselves compelled to make a corresponding change in the subscription price of our paper, which will, on and after Monday, January 16th, be as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid Insulin type, or less, $5 00.

We make no apology for this advance: the rapid depreciation of the currency is a fact well known to all, and we must advance our terms or cease to print.

These advanced rates will go into effect on and after Monday next, the 16th instant. Jan 14, 1865.

Give us a Convention.

We have but little to hope, we fear, from the present Legislature, and we know we have nothing to hope from the Executive, on the subject of peace; but we do trust that the members of the Assembly will be compelled to come to the record on the Convention question. Give us a Convention, so that the sovereign power of the State may be exercised in this great crisis. Mr. Davis and Gov. Vance tell the people they can get no peace, but the people know better; they know that if Davis and Vance were out of the way, that if they, the sovereign power, could be allowed to speak, they could make peace, and a peace too that they would consider honorable.

If North Carolina had a right to break off from the Federal Government, by an act of her Convention, she has the relative right to break off from Mr. Davis' government; and while we do not want a Convention called for that expressed or implied purpose, we have no hesitation in saying, should the Executive and Congress continue to disregard the Constitution, oppress and tyrannize over the people, we should favor a Convention exercising that power. A Convention is demanded, however, by the condition of our State, by the condition of the country, and above all the people demand it that an effort may be made by the State in her sovereign capacity to stop this war and arrange some peace by which they may secure the peace and prosperity once enjoyed.

What is said in the following article from the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* in favor of a Convention will apply to North Carolina:

A Convention—Its Purpose.—Events are culminating. The great struggle which has shaken this continent for nearly four years, presents at this time some extraordinary features. Plans for the pacification of the great quarrel, are projected and discussed with freedom.

There is an earnest desire in the hearts of the Southern people to escape the horrors of a protracted war, if the struggle can be brought to an honorable termination. Enough has been accomplished to illustrate the heroic qualities of our people. A more splendid exhibition of unselfish patriotism, of courage, of a profound love for constitutional liberty, the world never saw. Its annals, bright as they are with the records of deeds that constitute nationality, will recital before coming generations no nobler page than those which recount the history of our struggle—from the hour when the first gun opened its fire upon Sumter, to this moment when the army of Gen. Lee stays the advance of the countless hordes that besiege Richmond. If the struggle was ended to-morrow, the lines of Byron, written of Greece, might be applied to this Southern country, stretching from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico:

> "Clime of the unforgotten brave,
> Whose land from plain to mountain cave,
> Was freedom's home, or glory's grave."

The Administration at Richmond, seems disposed to bring in foreign aid; and even at the most costly expenditure of our resources. Of course we are not informed as to its schemes. We form our opinion only from widely circulated rumors. The people, too, are discussing the question of peace. It is certainly high time that our future policy should be comprehended. The general is the leader, for escape from the protracted suffering to which the country is submitted by the conduct of its affairs, that we are reminded of Napoleon's plan for extricating himself from the rising waters of the Red Sea. He had surrounded by his staff, ventured to ride into the midst of a point where it was understood the passage had been effected by the Israelites in their march from Egypt, when he found that a rapidly rising tide had cut him off from the shore. He directed each of the group about him to strike off from the spot where they stood, in different courses, and ordered that the whole party should follow the lead of him whose advance showed that he had reached the shallow waters—all made their escape. No safe and proper line could be indicated upon which the people of these States could advance towards an honorable peace, it would be entered upon with an ardor which no language can describe.

We have already said that at this crisis, it would be well for the people of this State to assemble in Convention. Every interest is at stake—property, freedom, glory. The sovereign power of the State ought to be felt at this supreme hour. Whatever may be the wisdom of the Governor, his energy, his heroic spirit, he cannot act for Georgia. Whatever may be the wisdom of the Legislature, however great its self-sacrificing patriotism, the Legislature cannot act for Georgia. A Convention would represent Georgia; would be Georgia. The powers of such a body are of the highest order. A Legislature enacts laws. These laws must be in accordance with the Constitution. They cannot transcend the organic law. The Supreme Court may pass upon them, and affirm their constitutionality, or pronounce them invalid. But a Convention would be supreme. It would be superior to the Constitution. It could modify, enlarge, or set aside that instrument. It might recast the whole organism of the State. A Convention ordains. Its ordinances are potential. In an absolute government, the monarch by his own will guides the course of empire.—In a free government, such as exists in the American States, the people alone are supreme.

The Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, prepared a body of organic law. But they could not ordain it. They did not possess those supreme powers which belong to a Convention representing the sovereignty of a State. They submitted the work of their hands to the people of the several States assembled in Convention. It was the ratification of three independent conventions that gave emphatic existence to that instrument called the Constitution of the United States. Each sovereign State adopted it for itself.—Each State, by its separate action, created the Government of the United States.

A Convention assembles. They are living realities, invested with the very government under which we live—the Confederate States. The people of Georgia, assembled in Convention, have power to control their relations to the existing government. They alone possess that power.

When Georgia seceded from the United States, she acted independently of every other State, through a Convention of her people. She declared to hold control over the great results now transpiring there by, results which affect her interests for good or evil through all the coming future, she must call into existence a Convention representing her sovereignty. It might be well to preserve the organization of that Convention until all the great questions which concern the Commonwealth are disposed of. When the elements are moving, Georgia may well hold herself in position to control them.—It is only the trident of Neptune that can rule the billows when the storm sweeps the ocean and lashes it into fury.

"Are the people of this country fighting for the glory of Mr. Davis, from Mississippi, or defending their liberty, lives and property?"—*Examiner.*

Fighting for Mr. Davis and the glory of his house. There is not and never has been any other principle involved. "Liberty, lives and property" we had before, and a government the equal of which the sun never shone upon; but to satisfy Davis, Benjamin, and others who would rather rule in hell than serve in heaven, the people of the South suffered themselves to be carried away by the mania of secession, and widows, orphans, devastation, ruin, want and starvation, to be met with on every hand, are the fruits it has brought them. But how much longer will they fight for the "glory of Mr. Davis, from Mississippi?" He, and the grovelling creatures who have been clothed in time and given temporary importance on account of the war, will hear to no terms of peace, because they know that peace will separate the galvanised, pinch-backed article from the real jewels, and thus consign the toadies who now disgust decent people with their strutting swagger to that oblivion they so justly merit. Mr. Davis and his Senate can never make peace, for there is no power on earth that has or ever will so far recognise them as to treat with them; but if the people of the Southern States will throw off all demagogues, and take this war with all the questions involved in it affecting their present and future prosperity, into their own hands, peace will soon gladden the hearts of thirty odd millions of people and the prosperity of former times will return to bless every fireside.

Wars are hardly ever commenced on account of any oppression felt by the masses of the people who engage in it, but for the "glory" of some dissatisfied, ambitious, designing man, who, not content with the humble sphere in which God created him to move, wants to hue out a path for himself, though it be over slaughtered thousands of his fellow beings. This war was begun and is continued by the people of the two sections, for the "glory" of Mr Davis, from Mississippi, and the "glory" of Mr. Lincoln, from Illinois, and we protest against any more suffering being endured by this people for their glorification.—The people of this country would have been better off had neither of them ever been heard of.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—A gentleman of high position in Georgia reports that the President has under consideration a joint offer from England and France to guarantee our independence, provided the negroes be emancipated at the end of fifty years. This may account for the rapid desire of the Yankees for our ports of entry. It may also account for Blair's flying trip to Richmond.

We find the above paragraph in an Exchange. We do not believe there is one word of truth in it. With such stuff as this the people have been gulled long enough. We have been shifted from pillar to post and post to pillar until no one knows what and what not to believe. It is high time that the people are given the facts in the case; that they see the true position of affairs. They have already been misled too far by flimsy excuses and pretexts. No true patriot will try longer to deceive them.—*Chronicle & Sentinel.*

All infamously false and known to be so by those who are parading it for the purpose of deceiving. And in this way the war was commenced and has been carried on. It was begun by fraud and deception and has been continued by inflamatory and lieing appeals to the passions of those engaged in the strife. No foreign power can touch us without incuring a war with the United States, and much as England and France may bluster and bully they are both afraid of a war with "Uncle Sam:" for well do they know that if they combine against her, she will receive aid from Russia, and so be enabled to force them to the wall.

Recognition after the 4th of March! Yes and if the sky falls on the 1st of April won't we catch larks!

The News.

Wires down, no mails from any quarter and but little promise ahead. The postal department seems to have partaken of the general demoralization of the times, and so we are left to grope our way without our exchanges. The wires were open between this city and Wilmington at 6 o'clock last evening, but down towards Richmond. We give such news as we have—more ought not to be expected.

Legislative Summary.

One ineffectual attempt was made to elect an Engrossing Clerk. A resolution to authorise the Governor to send supplies to Wilmington passed its several readings in the Senate, but was not acted upon in the House. Quite a number of bills were acted upon in each House. See proceedings.

While Mr. Secretary Trenholm is elaborating his plans for the improvement of the currency, and the soldiers and other honest claimants are kept out of that which is justly due them, gold has crept up to about sixty-five for one. Would not the Secretary improve the currency, as well as the temper of the people, by paying the just debts of the government in such as he has, as they fall due? We think so.

We are now in the very dead of winter, the weather is bitter cold and the suffering among the destitute poor must be great. Now is the time for those who have the means to hunt up the needy and relieve their wants. A little food and fuel may save many precious lives. Do not wait for to-morrow, but remember and help the poor to day.

WAR NEWS.

FROM WILMINGTON.

The Journal of the 20th has the following items:

FLAG OF TRUCE.

Major Venable, of General Whiting's staff, carried a flag of truce down to the enemy's line on Wednesday morning, and returned late on that evening. General Whiting has been quite severely wounded, while also Col. Lamb in the the thigh, severely. Both are believed to be doing well. The fighting at the fort was desperate on both sides. The casualties on our side we are unable to report. They will be published as soon as circumstances will permit.

Our losses are heavy. From what we can learn from private sources, they will amount to over one hundred killed, and four or five hundred wounded. Our whole loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will not amount to less than three thousand. When we say that among the prisoners are General Whiting, Col. Lamb, Maj. Hill, Maj. Stevenson, and so many other men, good true and brave, our own feelings can be appreciated.

Of course the fall of Fort Fisher necessitated the fall of the other forts on the river below it. Everything below New Inlet is in the power of the enemy, even if it is not already in his possession. But that does not by any means imply possession of the town of Wilmington. It does mean closing up the blockade running port of Wilmington. In that sense of the word it is a severe blow.

Between us and the enemy there are Forts Anderson and other works. They are now attacking them. We think we know the men in them. John Hedrick, and men like him, will fight the thing out. We only regret that we are not with them. God knows we would rather be with them in the Forts than trying to set up type here, as we are doing now.

We do not think that Wilmington must necessarily fall. The port of Wilmington is already gone. That has gone cheap. The Confederacy has lost its best port. The men of Wilmington must now defend their homes. We think they can do so.—We think they will do so. Let us all try. The truth is, every tolerably decent white man, who does not want to be a slave, must take his position, willing to give up his life for the cause in which he is engaged. It is perfectly useless to blow up the President or General Bragg. We do not believe that either of these gentlemen are perfect, nor do we think that, even if they were perfect, they could save us. They are simply clever and patriotic gentlemen. Let us—all of us, be equally so. That is simply the way to say it, and to do it, or at least try to do it. Neither President Davis nor General Bragg can fight for us. We must fight for ourselves, and for our country.

P. S.—We are officially informed that the commanding below last afternoon was from the enemy's gunboats at our forts at or near Sugar Loaf. Other reports say that the enemy attacked Hoke's forces yesterday afternoon, but whether this is true or not we are unable to say.

We are informed that if it becomes necessary to evacuate this town, it is the intention of the Commanding General to exercise the authority vested in him by act of Congress and destroy the cotton remaining here. Instructions have been given already to facilitate the removal of that in private hands, and parties are promptly availing themselves of this privilege of removing their property to a place of safety, will have no cause of complaint, when the military authority destroys it. Should Wilmington unfortunately fall, let the enemy find it a barren gain, and not realize a capture such as made in Savannah.

[BY FLAG OF TRUCE.]

The following letter was received by flag of truce on Wednesday night, dated Fort Fisher, Jan. 16th, 1865:

DEAR WIFE: I am a prisoner, and not hurt. Buff is not hurt. We are both well, and expect to start North in a short time. You must do the best you can. Tell Ann that Ben is not hurt; he is well. A. B. is hurt but not bad. I think Ben Rote will be paroled when he gets well.

A. B. HINSLOW.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, Jan. 19th, 1865.

MESSRS EDITORS: It will relieve the apprehensions of the many friends of the command to know that the garrisons of Forts Caswell and Campbell successfully evacuated their positions at 1:30 o'clock, A. M., on the 17th inst., after destroying all public property, and entirely demolishing the Forts. They are now in safe position, unimpaired in morale or material.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
WM. CALDER,
Adj't 1st Bat. Art.

COL. MURPHY ALL SAFE.

We have received the following note from Col. E. L. Faison:

MESSRS. EDITORS & PROPS.: Will you state for the benefit of friends, that Capt Murphy and officers are all right. Most of our officers came out safe. Several were killed and a few wounded. Mat. Murphy was killed.

E. L. FAISON.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

A correspondent of an Augusta paper, writing from Coosawhatchie, S. C., on the 9th, says:

With the impression that a few lines from this section might prove interesting to the good citizens of the "Burgh," and believing you to have no correspondent to keep you posted, I beg, to use the language of the sainted Paul, and "hope I don't intrude." We are on the eve of great events, and it is plain, even to the most unobservant, that the next thirty days will decide the fate of Charleston, and probably Richmond, also. Sherman has already commenced active operations by crossing the Savannah at Scriven's ferry and the New River Bridge, and although he has not, as yet, advanced for any great distance into the interior, many days will not elapse ere the vandals will have commenced their hellish work of devastation. Our forces under Hardee have all been withdrawn south of this place, leaving Wheeler to defend the rear line of defences along the Combahee river, extending from the Savannah to the Salkehatchie, where it is hoped we will be able to give the enemy a check he little dreams of. We are in constant anticipation of receiving marching orders from this point, and trust soon to join our noble boys on the banks of the Combahee, and assist in the great work which lies before them. The enemy, reported by deserters to be six thousand strong, are within six hundred yards of us, but doubtless thinking the evacuation of our position certain, seem to have no desire to press matters, and with the exception of the usual shelling of the railroad and trestle work, remain perfectly quiet. A flag of truce came into our lines on Friday for the ostensible purpose of asking permission to send over three assistant surgeons, of the Confederate army, captured near Savannah, but their real object was believed to obtain information, examine our positions, etc. On account of the danger attending it all trains have ceased running to this point, and we have considerable difficulty in receiving our letters and papers; for the past two weeks or thereabouts only one train per night has been running and that was used for the sole purpose of securing the railroad iron. I now understand from reliable authority that it is the intention of the railroad company to abandon the iron between Grahamville and this place and will resume operations towards Pocotaligo. Their loss will be about two millions of dollars.

THE PETERSBURG FRONT

The *Express* of Thursday says:

A very emphatic peace was declared at the front yesterday, or at least one was observed, for not a gun was fired after early morning. A general truce was observed on the lines from the Appomattox around to the extreme right, and at different points the white flag was prominently displayed. It is supposed that the truce originated in the passage of several parties across the lines south of the city during the morning, and that by mutual consent of the hostile forces, it was allowed to extend to the right and to the left, until it embraced the greater portion of the lines.

Another reason assigned, is the mutual agreement of the contending forces to observe a truce until the damages to the respective works, caused by the recent rain, shall have been repaired. At dusk last evening the truce ceased, and the usual picket firing was commenced for the night. Profound quiet now reigns throughout the hostile camps. It is only the bursting of the shells and the report of the musket at the immediate front that reminds us of the near proximity of two such large armies.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1865.

BILLS, ETC., ON THEIR SECOND READINGS.

A bill to incorporate the Cumberland Monumental Association. Passed its 2d and 3d readings.

A bill to incorporate Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118, in town of Asheville. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Deep River Woolen Company. Passed.

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Company. Passed.

A bill to amend the 6th sec. 71st chap. of Revised Code, relating to the tolls of millers. Laid upon the table.

A bill to authorize a certain number of magistrates in the county of Columbus to transact county business.—Passed, rule suspended, and passed its 3d reading.

A bill to amend an act to provide for a Turnpike road from Salisbury to the Georgia line. Passed.

A bill to authorize the chief clerk of the Treasury Department to transact certain business in the name of the Treasurer. Passed.

A bill to prevent the taking of depositions of persons within the enemy's lines. Passed.

A bill to authorize the county court of Jackson to appoint a tax collector. Passed.

A resolution to authorize the Treasurer to receive partial payment of taxes from counties within the enemy's lines. Passed.

A resolution to furnish Nathan Whitford, Esq., a copy of the Revised Code. Passed its 2d and 3d readings.

BILLS, ETC., ON THEIR THIRD READINGS.

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company. Passed.

A bill to amend an act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in the erection of fortifications, &c. Passed.

A bill in relation to Inspectors in the town of Fayetteville. Amended by providing that flour shall be inspected at the depot when required by the owner, and passed.

A resolution in regard to the exemption of certain State employees. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina railroad company. Laid upon the table. [The reporter was in error yesterday in reporting this bill as passed.—It was read and informally passed over.]

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Hall introduced a resolution to authorize the Governor to send supplies to the citizens of Wilmington. The rule was suspended, and after some discussion the resolution passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Mr. Bagley, a resolution to authorize B. F. Bagley, former Sheriff of Perquimons, to collect arrears of taxes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate proceeded to vote for an Engrossing Clerk, as follows: Hanks 18; Hill 9; Pfohl 8, Davis 7.

The Committee reported the whole number of votes cast 124, as follows; Hanks 42; Hill 41; Davis 45; Pfohl 6. No election.

The Senate then adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1865.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. McCehee asked leave to change his vote on the question of laying on the table the resolutions introduced by Mr. Hanes on yesterday. He had not heard the remarks of Mr Hanes in opposition of the resolutions and voted in the negative not perceiving at the time that a vote in favor of a general Convention of the States necessarily involved a vote for calling a State Convention, to which he was opposed.

Mr. Fowle said that he should not oppose the motion of his friend from Caswell, that he agreed in the main with that gentleman in regard to his views upon this subject, but did not consider them as applying to this resolution. During the last summer the subject of a Convention was before the people, and was argued at some length in Wake county—that he had taken ground against a State Convention, and had endeavored to show what evils would flow from seperate State action, but at the same time he had taken position in favor of a General Convention of the Southern States, in case the times should demand any action. No evil certainly can result from a Convention called in accordance with the Constitution of the Confederate States, in which Georgia, Virginia, South Carolina and the other Southern States would be represented, but on the other hand much good to the whole country may result. As to the objection that a State Convention was necessary before a General Convention could be called, this matter he had mentioned before his constituents, at the same time informing them that the Legislature had the power to restrict the Convention to the consideration of that subject only.—He would vote to allow the gentleman to change his vote.

Mr. Perkins was permitted to record his vote in the negative on this question, and Mr. Strong was allowed to vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Folk presented a statement of the Bank of Wadesboro, which was sent to the House with a proposition to print.

The following bills passed their 2nd and 3rd readings, viz: An act to legalize an election of Intendant and Commissioners of the town of Monroe, and a bill in regard to the holding of Courts in the county of Brunswick.

A bill to provide means of supplying the State Treasury was laid on the table—Ayes 3, Nays 47.

The House concurred in the message from the Senate proposing to go forthwith into an election for Engrossing Clerk. There was no election on the ballot. Mr. Davis received 45 votes, Mr. Hanks 42, Mr. Hill 41, Mr. Pfohl 6. The hour having arrived for the appointment of Justices of the Peace, Mr. Pool introduced the following resolution which was adopted—Ayes 58, Noes 29.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be instructed to prepare and submit, for the information of the House, a tabular statement of the counties of the State, with the number of Justices of the Peace in each who have qualified and whose resignations have not been tendered; and that time may be given to prepare this statement, and in order that members may vote understandingly, the further consideration of this subject be postponed till Saturday, 28th inst."

Mr. McAden offered a resolution proposing that the two Houses adjourn on Saturday next to meet again on the third Monday in November.

Mr. Waugh moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—Ayes 14, Noes 64.

Mr. Fowle proposed, by way of amendment, a resolution raising a joint select committee on adjournment, to which Mr. McAden's and kindred resolutions might be referred. This resolution was adopted. The House then adjourned until Monday morning ten o'clock A. M.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—The Senate passed the House bill authorising the establishment of the office of deposite in connection with the Treasury. The consolidation bill was further discussed till adjournment.

In the House, J. M. Leach submitted a resolution declaring that no exigency exists justifying the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Rejected—yeas 36, nays 43. The Senate bill authorizing reserve troops to be removed from one State to another, passed—yeas 63, nays 16. The exemption bill was further considered without any result.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—The "Examiner" asserts that the Senate in secret session adopted resolutions creating the office of commander-in-chief of all the armies of the Confederacy, and recommending the reinstatement of Gen. Johnston by a vote of yeas 20, nays 2. And that the House in secret session concurred in said resolutions, Yeas 62, nays 14. The "Examiner" says Hood has been relieved, it is said, at his own request. The army is believed to be under the command of Dick Taylor.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina to-day with five hundred returned prisoners. No further particulars.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

UNPATRIOTIC.—With gold at 75, and a demand by marketmen for specie, at double old prices, for their produce—refusing to take Confederate money—the natural consequence is that negroes and speculators make most of the purchases. But it is not this that we intended to characterize as unpatriotic. What we apply that term to is the disposition of poor white men *to desire to eat meat*. This is unreasonable—decidedly unpatriotic, if not *treasonable*. We think it would be well for the proper authorities to enquire into the expediency of providing a "Castle Thunder" for all meat-eating demonstrations by those who live by their labor. The Scriptures say we shall make our *bread* by the sweat of the brow, but they say nothing of *meat*. Therefore the use of meat may be not only unpatriotic and treasonable, but also unscriptural, so far as the working classes are concerned.

We learn that the Home Guard, called out for the Wilmington "emergency," are still at Goldsboro', and there likely to stay from present indications. There has been no consolidation of companies or reorganization, and if there is to be any, no one seems to know it. The fact is the Home Guard and Militia business is a humbug any way, for if we cannot meet regular organised armies with the same efficient material, we cannot meet them at all No man can play citizen and soldier both at the same time. These frequent calls for the Home Guard may cut down production so as to starve some of the people, but militia will never save Wilmington or prevent the march of an army through our State, and if we had our way another man should not be taken from the county in which he lives.

OIL.—Those fourteen barrels of oil that have been lying for some weeks in Fayetteville street are not at all in our way, but a tender regard for the interests of the owner prompts us to suggest their removal to a place of greater security. If men are robbed upon our streets, what guarantee has a barrel of oil that its individual rights will be more regarded?

We have had rainy, freezing weather for two days past. We fear that high waters have again done much damage. The trees were robed in ice on Saturday morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEGRO SALE AND HIRING.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 26TH INST., AT OUR Sales Rooms in Raleigh, we will offer for sale TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,

Men and women, boys and girls—and one excellent blacksmith.

At the same time we will hire out for the balance of the year 5 boys, aged respectively 18, 17, 15, 14 and 10 years, and 2 women, one with one child, the other with 2 children, all good farm hands.

Jan 23-dtd W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES:

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties to bring in their surplus Corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durham's, W. P. Ward.—Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

Jan 19-12t W. E. PIERCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!

Post Quartermaster's Office, RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 23D day of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.

Jan 19-12t W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.